Essays by Dr. Schaff,

Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, the well-known Profess Church Ristory in the Union Theological Beminary of New York, has collected and pub-Habed a number of essays covering a wide and varied field of study. Among the subjects examined from both historical and critical view points may be mentioned the English language, the roctry of the Bible, medieval bympology, the medieval and modern conception of a university, and Dante, considered as a poet and as a man. These themes are treated not indeed with equal exhaustivebut with remarkable accuracy ness. of sobolarship, correctness of judgment, and refinement of taste. Even where the reader is inclined to dissent from some of the sopelusions reached, he will find himself indebted to the author for a helpful intellectual atimulus-the impulse to weigh more carefutly the reasons for his own opinions. We should add, that the writer's style has the charm of ease and fluency, being entirely free from the didnotic solemnity and ponderosity which are sometimes associated with the profennor's chair

Discussing in his first essay the composite character of the English language, Dr. Schaff seems disposed to accept Trench's rather than Latham's estimate of the proportion of words of Teutonic origin. According to Trench 60 per cent. of English words are Saxon, while Latham would attribute to the same source 75 per cent. But, as Dr. Schaff is careful to point out, calculations based on the aggregate gumber of words in the most copious dictionaries are misleading. The reistive proportions of Tentonic and Romanic words in the talk of any given person vary according to his education and associations Even in the case of intelligent and fairly well educated speakers and writers the vocabulary at their disposal is surprisingly small. Prof. C. P. Marsh did not put it above three or four thousand. We have the same authority for the statement that the vocabulary employed by Milton in his poems does not comprise more than eight thousand words, while that of Shakespeare contains only some fifteen thousand. It is probable that the majority of English artisans live and die without needing to use more than a few hundred words.

From the author's somewhat cursory reference to the remains of Angle-Saxon literature the reader might imagine that Bede, Codmon, and King Alfred wrote in the same dialect, and that this dislect held a paternal relation to the English of Gower. Chaucer, and Wyckliffe. The fact of course, is that Bede and Ordmon wrote in the Northumbrian and King Alfred in the Wessex dialect, and that neither one nor the other, but the dislect of Mercia, or Middle English, became the parent of our tongue. It is probable that present King Alfred found it as hard to road bede as a modern Hollander would find it to read Plattdeutsch. Another of Dr. Schaff's statements seems to need qualification. On page 30 he says: "The Celtic element lin the English language] may be compared to the Indian in our American English." In wast respect is such a comparison possible? Surely only in respect of the small number of Celtle words naturalized. No one of course, would compare the Christrian and civilized Britons, assailed by the heathen and brutish Saxons, to the red mer invaded by the Pilgrim Fathers. We may add that, on page 55. Dr. Schaff appears to overrate the effect of the English occupation of Egypt on the spread of the English lan-guage in the Nile valley. Up to the present time no effect is discernible. Those who have visited Egypt during the last year have been struck by the fact that al-though the Khedive's army is commanded by Englishmen, yet of the subaltern officers and rank and file scores can speak French for one wito can speak English. Not English, but French. Italian, or modern Greek is destined to be the commercial language of Egypt, Syria. and Asia Minor. How, indeed, should it be otherwise, when we recall the historical rela-

tions of those languages to the countries II. When he writes of the poetry of the Bible. Dr. Schaff speaks with peculiar authority, and we have therefore marked with especial interest his observations on the Book of Job and Ecclesiastes, and his view of the disputed question whether Hebrew poetry can be said to be metrical in the ordinary sense of the adjective. The Book of Job he would describe as a didactic drama, with an epic introduction and close - the prologue and the epilogue being written in prose, while the body of the work is in poetry. It has been called a Hebrew tragedy, but Dr. Schaff would prefer to term it a dramatic theodicy. What external action there is is confined to the prologue and eptlogue, and the aim of the main poem is philosophical, being an attempt to solve the problem of the significance and purpose of suffering and evil in a world assumed to be governed by a merciful and righteous God, We scarcely need remind the reader that the duty of repentance and humble submission is Job's solution of the problem, if solution it can be called. Dr. Schaff would place the Book of Job. considered merely as a poem, in the same rank with the Iliad, the Divine Comedy. and Faust. With regard to the date, authorship, and purport of the book of Ecclesiastes, Dr. Schuff takes a different view from that which has been eloquently set forth by M. Rénan. He fluds in this extraordinary treatise much more faith in God and in the soul's immortality. and much less skepticism than was discovered by the French student of Hebrew literature. Dr. Senan thinks that the author, though per plexed with doubt, yet held fast to fundamental truth and looked from the vanities beneath the sun to the realities above the sun. In the controversy touching the existence of metre in Hebrew poetry. Dr. Schaff does not side with Merk, Lev. and others who insist that there was a regular and elaborate system of Hebraw versification, though they are not agreed as to the principle, some affirming that the metre was regulated by syllabic division and others that it was based on accentuation. The author concurs with those who hold that Hebrew poetry is not fettered by mechanical and uniform laws, and has no schome of versification such as is exemplified in Greek, Latin, and modern European poetry. He does not fail to credit it. however, with a certain rhythmical flow; with rise and fall, with versicular and strophic divisions, also with occasional siliterations and rhymes, and especially with a correspondence of clauses called parallelism. Dr. Schaff gives

original, and yet agree with it and among

themselves.

examples of the several kinds of Hebrew par-

allelism, of which he is inclined to distinguish

four, though as many as eight forms have been

of metre in Hebrew poetry a signal advantage

when the universal masion of the Bible is con-

sidered. A more artificial and symmetrical

structure would have made translation far

more difficult, and would have introduced con-

fusion among the versions of different Chris-

German pealters are as postle as the Hebrew

tian nations; as it is, the Latin, English, and

marked out by others. He deems the absence

Mediaval hymnology is made the subject of extended study in four essays, respectively devoted to the Dies Irx. the Stabal Mater Dolorosa, the Stabat Mater Speciosa, and the hymnal productions of Saint Bernard. Concerning the vexed question of the authorship of Dus Ira. Dr. Schaff follows nearly all modern writers on the subject in attributing the poem to Thomas a Celano, the friend and biographer of Baint Francis of Assisi. The evidence, however, is by no means satisfactory, since the first notice of the poem occurs 130 years after the death of the supposed author. The dispute as to the text of the firms is decided in favor of the form found in the missais. Innumerable have been the attempts to translate classics from 1794 to 1817. We are told that this poem. Dr. Schaff has counted over 150 English versions, and the number of German | (Novella d'Andrea, who died A. D. 1856), being

translations cannot now fall much short of a hundred. There have been also many American experiments—no less than thiren by a single hand. Among the distinguished men of letters who have essayed to translate this hymn, may be mentioned Herder, A. W. von Schlegel, Fichte Bunean, Walter Scott, Macaulay, Archbishop Trench, and Dean Alford. In Dr. Schaff's opinion the best American translations are those executed by Dr. Abraham Coles of Scotch

Plains, New Jersey, It is not generally known that there are two medieval hymns beginning with the words Stabat Mater. That which has long been known under the name is a Good Friday hymn, dedicated to Mary at the cross; the other, a Christmas bymn, dedicated to Mary at the cradle of the Saviour, has recently been brought to light, and though of inferior merit is pronounced by Dr. Schaff a worthy companion of the more famous poem. The authorship of the Stabat Mater Dolorosa, like that of the Dies Ira, is disputed, though it is commonly attributed to Jacopone, a contemporary of Dante. Jacopone's claim rests on the fact that the Stabat Mater was appended to an edition of his poems published in 1495, or nearly 200 years after his death. Nevertheless Dr. Schaff thinks his title, weak as it is, better than that of any of his competitors. Of the Stabat Mater Dolorosa there are more than seventy German versions, and a great many English and American translations. Dr. Schaff quotes the most successful American attempts to reproduce the hymn in English, besides extracts from the most felicitous German experiments. It is worth noting that Klopstock, Ludwig Tieck, and De la Motte Fouque all tried their hands at this hymn. The Stabat Mater Speciosa, or Christmes

hymn to Mary at the cradle, was contained in the same edition of the poems of Jacopone to which the Mater Dolorosa was appended. It was, however, buried in obscurity until 1852, when a French scholar brought it to light in a work on the Franciscan poets. In 1866 Dr. J. M. Neale reproduced it in an English translation, and it is now in a fair way to take its proper rank among mediaval hymns. Dr. Schaff differs from Dr. Neale with regard to the date of the composition of this poem, believing that it followed instead of preceded the Mater Dolorosa, and that it bears evident marks of imitation. There are a good many American versions of this hymn, the best of which the reader will find quoted in this volume. Of the religious poems attributed to St. Bernard. Dr. Schaff selects for reproduction in the original Latin and in translations what is known as the Jesus Hymn and two of the Passion Hymns. The former seems to the author the sweetest hymn of the middle ages, as the Dies Irw is the grandest, and the Stabat Mater Dolorosa the tenderest. In the Benedictine edition of Bernard's works the poem has no less than fortyeight quatrains, but of these the Roman Bra viary retains only fifteen, and all the German and English versions are abridgments. Dr. Schaff quotes a German translation by Zinzendorf, and American translations by Ray Palmer, and others. One of St. Bernard's Passion Hymns was admirably turned into English by the late Rev. E. A. Washburn. The last of the seven Passion Hymns may be found in every German hymn book in the version exscuted by Gerhardt in 1656—" O Haupt roll Blut und Wunden"-and is, or ought to be, familian to Americans in a translation by Dr. J. W. Alexander, first published in 1849, and beginning "Oh Sacred Head now wounded."

IV.

In the essay entitled "The University: Past, Present, and Future." we have a concise, lucid. and accurate account of the stages through which the conception of the scope and purpose of a university has passed and is passing. Concerning the meaning attached to the word university in mediaval times, there is a surprising amount of misconception, even among those who, from their academical training, might be expected to be well informed. The term did not as is often taken for granted. originally refer to the universality of the studies pursued in a given locality. On the contrary, a university might be established for the prose cution of a single branch of study; it might comprise, for instance, only a faculty of the ology, or only a faculty of law. Primarily, the word carried no implication whatever in regard to the scope or kind of study carried on. It was simply used to designate a community of teachers and scholars in their collective or corporate capacity. So, too. in the alternativo phrase, studium generam, or studium unirersale; the adjectives refer to the totality of the instructors and pupils, not to the compass of the literary work. From this original signification of the word there was a gradual transition to the modern sense. The tendency of a mediaval university being to provide for all branches of learning then attainable, the name ultimately suggested this purpose as a secondary meaning, and a full university was held to require four faculties-theology, philosophy, law, and medicine. Some of the most famous universities, however, long failed to answer this secondary definition. Nearly half of them excluded theology, and it was not until the seventeenth century that Paris made any provision for teaching civil law. What was known as the philosophical faculty corresponded to the college proper at Harvard and Yale - distinguished from the professional and scientific schools. Originally the philosophical faculty embraced seven liberal arts, namely, grammar, logic and rhetoric, which formed the so-called Trivium, and music, arithmetic, geometry, and as tronomy, which constituted the Quadrinium, Gradually, however, as is well known, the philosophical faculty came to include all branches of linguistic, metaphysical, mathematical, historical, and scientific studies, although in our own time there is a tendency to withdraw some branches of science from the academical department and relegate them to a special school. Among minor interesting facts, collected by Dr. Schaff. we learn that the designation of Alma or Alma Mater dates from the thirteenth century, and that the mediæval division of students into "nations," or provinces, is still kept up in the

with which university degrees were, and still are, bestowed at the principal seats of learning in Europe. In this country academical diplomas have been rendered worthless by profuse and indiscriminate distribution. According to Dr. Schaff there are more doctors of divinity in the State, if not in the city, of New York alone, than in the whole German empire. Another distinction between the mediaval and the modern university is noted, namely that, whereas in our day colleges often begin with brick and mortar, in the middle ages they be-gan with brains. Professors taught and pupils studied before there were any university buildings or appliances in existence. A Papal bull or a charter from an Emperor or King authorizing the creation of one or more faculties was enough to start a university, and it was not considered indispensable to wait for funds. The total number of universities founded before A. D. 1500 amounted to about sixty. Salerno, which has long since ceased to exist, was the oldest, dating from the ninth century. What was known as a college in mediaval times is not of course to be confounded with a university, as it was simply a charitable institution for poor students who lived together under the supervision of masters. The tendency to confound the terms is not confined to this country, for we often hear the term Sorbonne-which was properly the name of a monastic beneficiary college founded in Paris in 1274-applied incorrectly to the theological faculty, or even to the whole University of Paris. Apropos of one of the earliest and most famous of mediaval universities. Dr. Schaff recalls the interesting fact that at Bologna women have long been admitted to the corps of professors; thus in the last cen-tury Laura Bassi and Maria Agnesi occupied chairs of philosophy and mathematics, and Clothilds Tambroni expounded the Greek

one of the escilest of these lady professors

Swedish universities of Upsala and Lund.

Dr. Schaff dwells with emphasis on the car-

no less distinguished for beauty than for learn- European and Liberian merchants can hardly ing, was accustomed to lecture from behind a

W. About 150 pages of this volume are allotted to a portrayal of the personality of Dante and a study of the Divine Comedy. In the biographical essay Dr. Schaff has collected all the data that can be regarded as authentic. He does not agree with those scholars who have denied the historic character of Beatrice, and have regarded her as purely a symbolic creature of the poet's imagination. This hypothesis, although it has advocates in our own day, seems inconsistent with a natural interpretation of the Vita Nuova, and of the sonne's to Beatrice which are obviously addressed to a living being. It is a fact significant of the manners of the time, that Danta never mentions his wife, although she bore him at least four, or, as some say, seven children. It would have been kinder to have passed over his old school teacher in the same silence, instead of placing him in hell and fbranding him with an indelible mark of infamy. Among the disputed incidents of Dante's life, the visit to Paris recounted by Villani is accepted by Dr. Schaff, but the altegred residence in Oxford he is disposed to reject. There is no doubt that the disease of which Dants died was a malarial fever caught in the marshy region between Venice and Ra-venna. Another fact less generally known is that whereas, before the end of the fourteenth century, Florence and other Italian cities established professors' chairs for the explanation of the Divine Comedy, his political treatise "On Monarchy" was put on the Index by the Council of Trent. It is also worth remembering that in an essay on "Water and Earth"
Dante maintained that the earth is spherical and that the moon is the chief cause of the

tidea. As to the contemporary attempts in this country and in England to popularize the Divine Comedy. Dr. Schaff agrees with Macaulay in thinking that the great majority of persons who profess to know Italian could as soon read a Babylonian brick as a canto of Dante. According to Alfieri there were not in Italy itself, at the beginning of this century, thirty persons who had really read the "Commedia. Whether read in the original or in the most luminous translation, much of it must, of course, be always unintelligible to those who are not minutely familiar with the history of Florence and Italy in the thirteenth century and with the acquirements and attitude of the general European mind at that epoch. There is scarcely any other of the dark ages about which Dante lived. To amass the quantity and kind of erudition needed to understand the allusions to contemporary events, persons, bellefs, superstitions, customs, and manners would need a vast amount of industry, and the recondite material thus got together could only be turned to account by a highly developed historical imagination. Every student of Dante must expect to work out the author's meaning for himself, but he will find considerable light and guidance in Dr. Schaff's essay, in which the most generally accepted conclusions of modern commentators are set forth.

M. W. H.

Twenty thousand American negroes live along the old Pepper Coast of Upper Guinea. The republic they founded has been recognized for forty-two years by the civilized world as an independent power; but though there are many reasons why the world has watched with interest the experiment of a civilized negro Government on African soll, a large part of the republic of Liberia is still among the least known regions of Africa. Many thousands of natives fifty miles from the coast never saw a white man. The Liberians themselves have occupied only about 15,000 square miles of their large domain, and, except along the coast and the navigable rivers, where their settlements have crept inland from ten to thirty miles, they know very little of the country. Very few Liberians have penetrated as far as fifty miles inland and written about their travels. The longest journey thus far recorded by a Liberian is that of Mr. Anderson, a fullblooded negro, who made his way over 200 miles west of Monrovia to Musardu, a town

The Negro Republic.

upon the Mandingo plateau. Inner Liberia, therefore, was practically a virgin field for explorers when Mr. J. Buttikoler made his first visit there in 1879. Having wandered through the country over three years, his last journey being completed in 1887, he is now publishing the results of his geographical, ethnological, and natural history studies. The first volume of his work (Reisebilder aus Liberia, Brill. Leyden) has just been Mr. Buttikofer's wanderings in the more eastprinted, and contains many interesting facts | ern parts of Liberia, where he has been th about the settled portions of the country and | only white traveller. the traveller's expedition further inland among the native inhabitants, who are sup-

posed to number about a million people, Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, saw better days when several large ship loads of colonists were landed every year. They brought considerable money, and it was in those days that many a large house was built that now is tenantless and half buried under tropical climbing plants-picturesque ruins in the very heart of the town. In the little city of 3,000 people grass and underbrush nearly waist high cover even the best streets from side to side, except for parrow footpaths in front of the houses. There are no draught animals and consequently no roads. The only land highways leading out of the town

are the typical African footpaths. The capital of the negro republic occupies narrow tongue of land between the Atlantic Deean and the Messurado River. Stout Krumen, in their boats, carry passengers and cargo into the river, for no steamship can cross the bar. Along the river bank are the stores or factories of the European traders. On the further shore stretch away the fever-breeding wamps, and midway in the stream is historic Perseverance Island, where the first houses of the Liberian settlers here were built. Behind the instories rises a ridge with a rather steen ascent, and along this ridge, where breezes from the sea mitigate the torrid heat and dilute the poison-infected atmosphere from the swamps, Monrovia was laid out in broad rectangular streets. Goats and sheep use the streets as grazing grounds, and pigs wallow in mud puddles in the chief thoroughfares. The big houses of brick or quarried stone, with the inevitable veranda and wooden outhouses. are half hidden in groups of shady mange Coccanut palms, orange and lemon trees flourish in the gardens. In almost every block are the great tumble-down dwellings lacking doors and windows, monuments of more prosperous days, which would give a very gloomy impression if the verdure clinging to the crumbling walls did not make them

the most picturesque of ruins. In this highest part of the town are the Government buildings and residences of the more prosperous citizens. Here is liepresentative Hall, on Broad street, a plain stone structure. where Liberia's laws are made. Of course, a civilized African city must have at least one 'square," and so right behind Representative Hali is Government Square, abounding with palms and mango trees, and containing Monrovia's only statue, that of the Rev. Elijah Johnson, the founder of the city. On Ashmun street is the Mansion House, once occupied by the Post Office Department, but now the official residence of the President. Churches of various denominations lift their bell towers skyward, but one small jall is enough for all the svil doers in the capital. Looking toward the sea, the top of the lighthouse is seen above the tree tops, that wonderful lighthouse which some sea captains say they pass in the dark without noticing. It has been likened to a Liberian cigar, which it is said to resemble both in shape and in the amount of illumination it dispenses.

Every day little fleets of canoes, manned by natives of the country or Liberian planters. make their way down the waterways to the stores that line the river bank at Monrovia They bring their agricultural products for sale. Saturday is a particularly busy day, and the

attend to all the crowd of hagaling negroe who are willing to argue for hours if they think there is a prospect of getting a few cents more for their goods. The householders of the town buy beef on the hoof in novel fashion. One day Mr. Buttikofer saw a man getting up a subscription list. Each signer agreed to take so many pounds of beef at 12% cents a pound. As the opportunity to secure fresh beef in Monrovia does not often occur, it did not take long to dispose of the still living bullock. In a warm country, where no ice can be had to preserve meat, this seems to be an excellent way to carry on the butcher's trade without risk.

Across the river from Monrovia and extending far north and south is a region of swamp. covering a very large area, which is completely submerged in the rainy season. Further inand the country rises, and grassy plains and fertile agricultural lands succeed to marshes Here the natives in large numbers till the soil. and along the water courses are found the coffee and sugar plantations of the American immigrants. Still further inland is a wide region of forest, rather sparsely inhabited, but containing, however, not a few native village: of wretched aspect, and surrounded by larg rice and man'oc fields. These three belts, the low-lying swampy regions near the coast, the central etretches of undulating tillable lands. and the eastern forest zone, are the clearly distinguished aspects under which Liberta is seen. Further east, across the Liberian border, are the loftier plains of the far-reaching Mandinge country, still almost unknown. This large country, reputed to be rich and densely populated, is the goal which some American missionaries are now striving to reach. The Liberian rivers are shallow and carry

comparatively little water to the sea. Ther would be navigable for steamers only of the lightest draught. Cataracts bar the way s little inland. On the St. Paul River, where the colonists are most thickly settled, navigation is interrupted twenty miles from the coast, The longest stretch of navigable water is in South Liberta, on the Cavally River, which is for sixty miles a highway for cances. Along this river Bishop Taylor has planted a chain of his mission stations. But these rivers, such as they are, afford as yet the only com mercial highways. Along their banks the Liberian farmer has cleared away the timber and planted his orehards of lemon and orange trees and his coffee and sugar plantations. He loads the fruits of his farm into his highly prized cance and paddles down the rivers to Monrovia or the other coast settlements. Some of the planters are quit weil to do, and their amply furnished homes which less is known by persons of ordinary show that they enjoy the comforts and some education than is known about the period in of the inxuries of life. Most of them, however, show that they enjoy the comforts and some are still leading the lives of pioneers, stil waging warfars with savage nature in a land that is rich and fruitful but rather hard to subdue to civilized uses. In the towns also there is no pervading air of generous well being among the people, and not a few of the best citizens are able to support only scantily furnished homes.

The west coast of Africa or at least the Li berian coast, seems to be indebted to the Americo-Liberian for one important boon-the cocoanut palm. This most useful variety of the palm family, which is believed to have originated in tropical America, is nowhere found in Liberia except on the plantations where the immigrants from America have planted it. The beautiful coco paim thrives finely along the coast, where it is as yet confined, and its oil and the dried product known as copra are important articles of trace.

It is a curious fact that not Monrovia but a ittle piace a short distance northeast, called Vanswah, is the chief centre of the trade coming from the far interior. It is to Vanswah, a native settlement, that the Mandingo merchant brings his goods to trade for sait and other articles, and he is seldom seen in the streets of Monrovia. The writer thinks this remarkable circumstance may be partly due to the tenacity with which the native clings to a time-honore trading place. A more petential reason, how ever in the writer's opinion, is the fact that very many natives of the interior do not entertain friendly feelings toward the Liberian Government, and even carry their antipathy so far that they profess to despise everythin that comes from Monrovia; and yet, among all these widely scattered people of the interior plains and forests, the influence of the English-speaking immigrants on the coast is very perceptible. In villages no resident of which had ever seen a white man the natives were found to have a smattering of English, and in some places the author learned that the natives had no designation for lands they had heard of beyond the sea, except America.

The second volume of this work, which will soon be published, will contain the details of

Newspaper Life in Paris.

In the souvenirs of Jules Simon, published in the Paris Temps, there is an interesting inside view of the ups and downs in newspaper life in the French capital, and an amusing little story the hero of which was M. Caylus, formerly President of the New York Societé Française de Bienfalsance.

" From 1848 to 1851," says M. Simon, " I was member of the staff of the National, I don't know how things were managed in other journals, but I knew everything about that one. Perhaps it is the only paper that I know thoroughly, although I have been a contributor to many, and even the director of some. It was then an important Republican organ, but it was rather shaky as a commercial enterprise Caylus, the business director, often saw the bottom of his money drawer. In these terrible moments Charles Thomas, Godchaux, and Schwicher appeared as protecting angels. They saved us at their own expense. We ourselves also made considerable sacrifices. often remained for three months without our pay. Sometimes Caylus was obliged to announce to us that, in order to pay up the furnishers, he could give to the editors only half

pay. Sometimes Caylus was obliged to announce to us that, in order to pay up the furnishers, he could give to the editors only half of what was due them. When he died the paper owed me 1.800 francs. That represented a long back account, for we were paid at the rate of 3 cents a line.

But we were all fast friends in our little corner. We occupied a little entresol in the Rue Le Peletier. There was a small room for Caylus, Duras, Alexandre Rey, Col. Charnas, and myself. That was the sanctum sanctorum. We were half smothered in it, because everybody, except myself, smoked continually. There I got accustomed, not to smoking, but to inhaling the smoke of the others. The other members of the establishment worked in the adjoining room, which was open to all comers, and there Caylus and Duras received the deputations and the orstors of the clubs. In all that crowd I could swear that there was not one who was not exclusively and completely wedded to the success of the cause. For that cause they were ready for every sacrifice. To go to jail, to light a duel, to lose a place. If there was one to lose—all that would have made no difference to any one of them. I hear that there are alpresent some journalists who sell their opinions. I don't know one. If I did know one my acquaintance with him would cease the moment I made the discovery. In the days I am speaking of the most obscure and proceed of journalists was above acus a suspicion. When Feliquet, our secretary at a hundred france amonth got very hungry, he might accent an invitation to a dinner party if it was tendered in good friendship; but if he thought that no detected a cendition in it to change an opinion. Even upon a poin in little change an opinion of reases and the representation of the proceeding days are shown any friends. They loved to come and dine with me in the garden. I might have continued there for some time if Caylus carried on a more lourishing business. One day, as he was solved in two as also also prosecutor in a less famous cow, you for a long ti

again.

They became more thoroughly acquainted while smoking after dinner. Of course it is understood that in Caylus's case it was a political prosecution.

PORMS WORTH READING. Military Glory.

Sing To Deums, valiant Army!
Sing To Deums to the Saviour
Sing To Deums to the Saviour
For the grand and girdrious conquest;
For the slaughter of the enemy!
Entrop power; kill or make our nation greaten
Make the blood to flow like or created
Make the b Glery! glory! h our watchword. Though mankind be smote asunder; Though we mank and head and cripple. Though we overlarew the workshops, Burn the cities, blight the harvests! Shall we not be great in story!

Free, the poet sings your praises, All repeat the fulcome stemate; There show does not with dowers. Bigh exait a mad defunion. And would turn all things to chaos. Eake of beauty shapeless ruins, Drive sweat Peecs from home and fireside; all to give the few more granders. Giory: giory: you shall tante of, You that sing it war great pagma, Flazgemen, lawyers, preachers, poets You shall have your componsation. He prepared to sea the giory; Ready be to feel its sharpmess; For romember! be that killeth By the sword shall strely perish.

ALICE ESERL The Commuter. From the Patteburgh Dispates The brakeman always node to him. He calls the grave conductor "Jim!" He knows the time of ev'ry train The schedule puzzies not his brain Our trame's very light to-day-Or heavy," he is wont to say. The Sup'rintendent's apt to be The object of his enmity. "If Pd a chance, just only once." He says, "I'd prove that man a dunce." The dear idea he oft careeses. That all trains should be made expresses Yet by his plan's wise operation. Each train should stop at every station!

But all he owns-stand by the wicket, And see his commutation ticket! De Ash Cake Smack,

You'd think he owned a mighty block of this poor railread's bonds or stock.

Prom the Chicago Herold.

Wen de waggin is stalled in de hilliede rut.
An 'de flefa kivered wid winter s snowa.
Wen de son eils crackin 'de big fat nut—
Dar's de time for settin' an 'toastin' yo toes;
let soon et you heres de chatterin 'drows.
An 'de har 'gins ter drap fum de roan mule's back
Wen de mornin' glories an' deck weeds grow—
Dat's de time for ach cake an' buttermilk smack. W'en de barker is stripped an' de back lorgs cut, An' de icicles hang l'um de tip uv yo' noss. Wen de gobler's toe cole ter gobbie an' strut— Davis de time fer settin' an' toastin' yo' toes: But soon es de win' l'um de southwes' blows, An' de bay filly preuces in front uv de rack. An' you hyare dat ohne uv de cradies an' hoss— Davis de time for ash cake an' buttermilk smack. W'en de corn ain' nothin' but nabbins an' smal.
An' de cows come back kase de creek's all tross.
W'en de north win 'In's ail de creeks in de hut—
Dat's de time fer estin' an' tossin' yo' tees:
But soon es de rain' fum de hay cloud po's
An you hyer in de lowsroun' de ploughwhip crack,
An' de builfregs sing an' de cie folks dese—
Dat's de time for ash cake an' buttermilk amack. All tings in der season—fer winter, I knows Dat's de time fer settin' an' toasim' yo' toas; But long in de dorg days—dis is er fao'— Dat's de time fer ash eake an' buttermilk smack.

Burden Bearers,

From the Fortland Oreconsists.

In the gay, shifting markets of the East, Gasnt and groteeque, the patient camels stand, Calin anid busy turnelt, usly, grand, With rough-ridged form and meek, uplifted face, Ready to bear afar, in concloues strength. That which is laid upon them. Day by day 75 fast, and thirst, and labor, till at length, The desert crossed and wop the resting place, A master's hand shell lift the load away.

Oh, still, strong holman nature whom we meet Day after day, in adverse of committance for the still lift was elegand, perchance, From these dumb. Have we learned, perchance, The united secret, wonderful the fastern mark. The united secret, wonderful the fastern fast. In meekness lieth might. Soon souls as these Accept their burden upon bended knees! From the Portland Orego

To an Old Apple Tree From Harper's Engarine
Those maimed limbs plead thy story;
wounds upon thy body speak for thes;
art a veteran soldier scarred with giory.
My brave old apple tree! Oft hast then berne up under fatorming wind and shot of hall: he a sword-lunge of a-saliant thunder Slashed down thy barken mail. Old age, disease, and battle Bave scathed and crooked, and crippled all thy form, And thy Briareau bars arms clash and rattle, Toat in the wintry storm.

I seem to feel thee shiver.

As on thy nakedness bang rags of snow;
May charitable spring, the gracious giver,
O'er thee her mantle throw! She will; and sunshine spilling From blue skies thou again shalt drink as wine, And feel afresh the rush of young blood thrilling Through that old heart of thine. For in the season duly

Rach year there rises youth's personnial power

Within thee, and thou then rejoicest newly

In robes of leaf and flower.

Ay, though thy years are many, frows heavy, yet from winter's gloom suest with the young trees, glad as any, As quick of green and bloom.

The bluebird's warble mellow like memory and calls thy name. first love the oriole's plumage yellow Burns through thy shade like flame. Thus thou art blest and blessest—
Thy grace of blossoms fruiting into gold;
And thus in touch with nature, thou possessest
The act of growing old.

COATES KINERY. From the Biston Courter. I saw her just a month ago.
In toile and ribbone bright,
And beard her read to accents slow.
An essay on "The Night."
And when she closed and took her seat,
With her bouguet. In state,
I heard then calling her the "sweet
Girl graduate."

I saw her just the other day.
More beauteous than before.
Dopo the sands where wavelets play.
A bathing suit she wore.
And later when I saw her splash
Amons the rollers whirl.
I heard them calling her the "dashing summer girl."

Anglo-Saxon. From Book Chat. High sounding terse, and energetic tongue, Like boreal winds impeditors and rough: There rings in the the inanty, haughty stuff That soits the brawny chest, a literoid's lung. Thy harsher beauties by old minstreis sung.
When tamed to deeper calm, were sweet enough
To please the robust Saxon brave and bluff.
Who mouthed thy consonants when thou was: young.

But when thy short, sharp words fail on my ears from intored tips, their rich and powerful sound. Clangs like title trainers smiling brasen shields. I picture up a revel of hostile scears, and hear king Arthur to dis foss around Trumpet defiant words on battledelts! At Dewy Morn. From Puck.

The East is blushing.
The landscape intains.
The water's glowing.
A sliver dream.
A faint light billow.
Hismes my pillow.
The rooter's crowing.
With loy supreme.
morning in shitamering gold to monided, trobin chants in the tree top tail; at last the inosquito's softly folded murmurous wing on the cottage wall.

Where shadows darkle.
The dew drops sparsie
On hillo, roses
And outer things.
And for this askert
Duckles and drakelet
Sow point their noses
And spread their wings.
The flower that seems of the softest slik made
Cradles the bee on the mountain trow;
And out in the smainten the rosy mikmald
Adroity manipulates the cow.

The frisky heifer
Inhales the zephyr
Beatind with clover,
With case surprising
I turn me over
And fall asleep.
Oh, I drup in a cat-nan, sweet and soothing,
And wander through meadows green and bright,
And wander through meadows green and bright,
And forget that the baseoming infant toothing.
Has kept me prancing the boor ail night.

Two Derothys

From St. Micholas. A little maid with downcast eyes, And folded hands and serious face, who walks aedately down the street, ier dainty dress all smooth and neat, Each ourland ribbon in its place; A dove-like maid with brow demure, Beneath her bonnet's shady briss. Who quiet sits within the pew. And gravely reads the serlice through, And joins in every bymu; The sweetest maid that could be found From Cuba to the Bay of Fundy: A flower, the lovelest that springs, A saint, an annel without wings— That's Dorothy on Sunday.

A little maid in breathless haste.
With glowing cheeks and tensied hair,
With glowing cheeks and tensied hair,
And with her skipping freit,
and with her skipping freit,
is here and there and everywhere. A samey maid, with cap aske = Upon her runished, vellow coris, with twinking feet and chartering And breary skirts about her swing Inswift, costnito whiris.

The merriset maid that ever shocked The service slaves of Mra. Grundy! A bird, a spark of dawning light. A roup, a rogue, a witch, a sprite— That's Decemby on Manday.

WHERE EXILED PRINCES DWELT.

to say that he had counted twenty-one dif-

The South Eastern Railway Company had is-

sued orders that whenever a train conveyed

visitors to Camden Place, such train should

stop at the little station of Chiselburst; but the

number of borses and carriages of the imperial

very rare occasions the guests had to avail themselves of the ordinary public conveyances

to reach the house. At the gates they invari-

ably found two policemen stationed there by

the Government to watch over the safety of the

inmates. A small police brigade was estab-

lished in the village, and at the request of the

imperial family the members never changed

quarters. The exiles had become familiarized

with each man, and no longer started when

they met the guards on their rounds at dusk,

or flashing the rays of their bull's-eves on doors

and windows. The Prince Imperial, whom

they all worshipped, delighted, in his very

youthful days, to play pranks upon them:

creeping in the dark round bushes, and even

climbing by the water spouts to an upper

story, in the delicious, hope of being taken for

The Empress, fearful of an acci-

establishment was so reduced that except on

ferent ways of mispronouncing it.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Ser I have Camden Pince, the Home of Napoleon III. laid it down in these communications that Engente, to be forn Down to Make on for Rows of Builder's Houses—A If any State in the Union fails to be repre-Gloomy House With a Gloomy History, sented in Congress, Congress may enact a law which will provide time, place, and manner LONDON, July 26.-There exists in London an enterprising builder who has taken possession for the choice of Senators and Representatives in the legislative body of the Union by as of large tracts in districts where ground is exorbitantly dear, north, south, and west, and, many of the qualified voters of the State as choose to be represented, always excepting pulling down ungainly houses or pinchback erects in their stead residences of rea that the place of choosing Senators is not to be fixed by Congress. The same is true when brick, fitted with every convenience and modern appliances. Not content with being a a State has no system for appointing Presi-dential electors. I have also said that when Baron Haussmann on a less official scale, Mr. Willet has lately extended the sphere of his the State regulations, in respect to time, place, operations and purchased Camden Place, the or manner of voting, are inconvenient to the late abode of the Emperor Napoleon III., qualified voters, Congress may "alter" them. which had long remained closed and unoccupied. He intends to destroy it, and on the site The Constitution (article I., section 4) is to be read as follows: "Whenever a State falls to be represented in either or both of the two Houses of the now historic house to build the same kind of habitations that bear his name at of Congress, Congress may by law make regu-Hampstend, Kensington, and Sloane square, Camden Place, as it lingers in the memory of Englishmen who last saw it inhabited, and of the Frenchmen who frequently came to visit

lations for conducting such elections; and when the State regulations are inconvenient, Congress may at any time alter them, provided always that Congress shall at no time interfere with the place of choosing Senators." the exiled sovereigns, is a large house of no Let us now see what the Lodge bill underdefinite style, surmounted by a dome, surtakes to do. To begin with registration, which in some States is provided for in the State rounded by woods. In a lovely country, but, in spite of certain attractions, melancholy and regulations as part of their system of voting. even sad. On the 4th of September, 1871, the Empress Eugénie and her son, unable to join If Congress, in the exercise of its power to make regulations when a State is not repre-Napoleon III. in his captivity of Wilhelmshöhe. make regulations when a State is not represented at all, were to provide for a registration of the voters, it would do what it has ample authority to do. But the Lodge bill does not hen for the kind, for the plain reason that there is no fallure of any State to be represented. The purpose of the bill is to leave the State regulations just as they are, and to surerimpose upon them Federal regulations of an additional character. This is done by the second section of the bill, as follows: accepted the hospitality of Great Britain, and in a heavy storm of wind and rain landed at Hastings. Mr. Strode, the owner of Camden Place, placed his residence at their disposal. The Empress agreed to become his tenant, and on the 22d of September took possession and settled in the pretty neighborhood of Chiselhurst. Her French suite and her French friends never successfully mastered the name of the village, and the Prince Imperial used

Every registration—prelimblary or final—every revision of registration, every antecelent or subsequent and or registration, every antecelent or subsequent and or thing to the control of the control of

TRE FORCE BILL.

The "guarding," "scrutinizing," and "supervising" are to be done by Federal supervisors, appointed in a certain manner, and it appears that when, by any State, Territorial, or local law or ordinance, prior to the casting of ballots by electors who may desire to vote at any general or special election at which a Revresentative or Delegate in Congress is to be voted for, and at every such election, every registration, and at every such election, every registration, every antecedent or subsequent act or thing incident to or connected with any system of registration of votes, and every plan, mode or method of ascertaining who are legal voters, shall be guarded, scrutinized, and supervised by the Chief Federal Supervisor of Elections in each judicial district and by his subordinates. By this sweeping provision the entire State or Torritorial system of registration is drawn into the control and paramount authority of Federal officers, who are by another section, declared to be "election officers of the United States." So that, in addition to the newers and duties of the State or Territorial registration officers, officers of the United States are imposed upon the State or Territorial system of registration who are authorized to perform a great number of influte acts in direct interference with the record of registration under the State or Territorial laws. These acts to be performed by the Federal supervisors are prescribed in great detail, and are as follows, as summarized by the murginal notes on each clause of the eight heaction, as printed by the House of Representatives:

Supervisors shall attend all registrations and revisions of the same Ac. law or ordinance, prior to the casting of ballots

as printed by the House of Representatives:
Supervisors shall stiend all registrations and revisions of the same &c.
Supervisors shall challenge the right to register and
to remain registered. &c.
And requite any officer in charge to mark any name
for challenge.
The challenge when directed by Chief Supervisor, the
officer in the charge of the charge of the challenge.
When irect registration laws do not require personal
appearance of electry.
And all other lists, applications, &c., having connection.

story, in the delicious hope of being taken for a burgiar. The Empress, fearful of an accident, made the policemen promise that on no account would they even carry firearms.

Camden Place was painted a dark brown color, and had no charm of architecture; but the interior was comfortable, convenient, and elegant. Mr. strode had latterly earliehed it with an art collection, which, without being of great intrinsic value, imparted an air of cheerfulness and lightness to the dull apartments. Passing through an antechamber, where waited the footmen in their green imperial livery—exchanged after the Emperor's death for the black livery still worn—and crossing a long gallery, you came to a large inner hall. It was the room most constantly used: there the family met during the day; there visitors were received, and there also for weeks together the Empress took her only exercise, she being for a long time unwilling to leave the house save on Bundays, when she attended mass at the viliage church. The dining room had some very line oak pancilling; its beauty at once attracted the Empress, and on examining it she recognized it. After the destruction of the castle of Bercy the wainscotting had been sold in two lots; one was purchased by the Empress for the hotel she had built in Paris for her alater, the Duchess d'Albe, the other by Mr. Strode for Camden Place. The tall windows let in the sun, it is true, but they also gave a broad view of the heavy mists that in autumn encompass the house, obliterating the woods, making them resemble a thick, motionless expanse of sea.

At night the hall was deserted for the drawing room. The Emperor sat apart at a table playing patience, only rarely lifting his eyes, and by a word or short sentence showing that he was not so theroughly absorbed by the sards as not to hear what was going on around him. The Empress was generally seen with a piece of needlework in her hands, which, however, did not progress rapidly. The great event of the evening was the arrival of the mail with the French pa tration book &c., when directed by the Chief Super-visor.
Supervisors shall keep a separate list of rejected voters and the reasons for rejection.
Shall receive rejected ballots, mark, and envelope

Shall raceive rejected delicite, mark, and returns, ac.
Shall make thorough house-to-house can was during
the five weeks next before the election in cities of Ma600 and more, to ascertain qualified voters, ac. if required by thick Supervisor.
Shall make house-to-house can was of the whole of
any part of a district it required. Ac.
Shall ascertain name, age, nativity, and term of residence. Ac. dence, Ar.

On the supervisor, Ac.

Shall make a list of all naturalised persons, Ac., in cities of 20,000 and more, when required by Chief Saction of 20,000 and more, when required by Chief Saction of 20,000 and more, when required by Chief Saction of 20,000 and more, when required

pervisor. 20,000 and more, when required by Unief Sa-pervisor. 2c access to certain records of the court, 2c. Shall his same with Chief Supervisor. Discretion given the supervisor, 2c. Empervisors in cities of 0,000 or more shall verify reg-lification books by house-to-house canvasa, if required by Chief Supervisor. event of the evening was the arrival of the mail with the French papers, always eagerly read and commented upon. There was not much visible difference in the wie intime of the exites, only the Empress had laid as ide her gala robes and wore demi-toilette gowps, later on replaced by the deep mounting she has never laid aside. At 10 o'clock tea was served, and after taking one cup the Emperor retired. Furing the three years of his stay at Chischurat the fatal disease that carried him off made rapid progress; it was visible in his drooping figure, his slow, baiting gait, and the waxen whiteness of his face and nands. During the winter of Chief Supervisor.

And make full report to Chief Supervisor.
In case of challenge, if local officers fail to put cath
immediately, the supervisors shall do the same and
promptly pass upon the elector siqualifications.
Hallot of challenged elector. If qualified, either the
local or Federal officers shall receive and deposit same
in proper box.
In case of challenge the ballet, if elector is qualified,
shall be put in Congressional box.
Supervisors shall keep a record of all challenged peg-

Supervisors shall keep a record of all challenged per-sons and of the challenges.

Supervisors shall inspect every ballot box on morning of election before any ballot is cast.

Any box for any office whatsoever, &c.

Shall make and keep on election day a poll list of all persons voting; manner of making and keeping same.

of his face and hands. During the winter of 1872 he hardly ever went out, but to the end he rose at his usual hour, took his seat at meals, and worked in the morning.

The only gayety that came to Camdeni Place in that mournful time was brought by the Prince imperial when his holidays began. He was then at the Military Collers, Woolwich. For his sake animation prevailed temporarily, and pleasure parties were organized but no growth of the prince and pleasure parties were organized but no growth of the prince and pleasure parties were organized but no growth of the pleasure parties were organized but no growth of the pleasure parties were organized to the continued atay of the young Prince at Woolwich on the plea of his altered circumstances. The Empress declared that the decision must reat with himself. The Prince quietly but unbestiatingly affirmed that the Empress declared that the decision must reat with himself. The Prince quietly but unbestiatingly affirmed that the Empress declared that the decision must reat with himself. The Prince quietly but unbestiatingly affirmed that the Empress had settled the manned of his education, and that he prince quietly but unbestiatingly affirmed that the Empress had been decision and that he prince quietly himself and the prince of the prince Any hox for any office whatsoever, &c.
Shall make and keep on election day a poll list of all persons voting; manner of making and keeping same.

Whatever the people of the several States may think of "house-to-house visitation" by Federal election officers—whether they can submit to it or will submit to it just because a Representative in Congress is to be chosen—it cannot be doubted that here is a system by which the local registration and election of ilcors are to be controlled in the discharge of their duties under the laws of their own that or Territory, and by which also the Federal officers are authorized to interfere with the making and preserving of State records in the most minute particulars. If the local officers may require them to do, the bill authorizes the latter to do it in their place. Such a radical innovation upon the State systems of conducting the elections of Representatives in Congress must produce many conflicts. These conflicts will be transferred to the House of Representatives, in cases of contested elections, and the mai-rity in the House will unseat one member and seat another, not on the merits of the case, but on the exigencies of a political party. But innovation, however extensive, is not the chief objection to this stupendous scheme. The great objection to this stupendous scheme, the chief objection to this stupendous scheme. The great objection to this stupendous scheme, the creation of shall advert to the employment of the Circuit Courts of the United States in the performance of functions that are not judicial, and that cannot be constitutionally imposed upon any branch of the judicial system of the United States. The appointment of supervisors of elections cannot be devolved on the courts. It is an executive function exclusively.

Aug. 4. George Ticknob Curtis.

ADAM'S LUCKY FALL,

The Rev. Mr. Mayo Says That It Was Not a Bownfall, but a Stumble Up States From the Boston Post.

The Rev. Mr. Mayo Says That It was Net a Bownfall, but a Stumble Up Stairs,

Prom the Boston Post.

At the vesper service of the Young Men's Christian Union last evening the liev. A. D. Mayo gave the first in his special course of five summer talks to young peonle upon "Young hen and Women in the City," taking for his special topic "The New Version of the Eden Story." He said:

"An Indian chief from western New York once went to Abbany and experienced roligion, and went back a full-blown missionary. His first sermon was on the crucifixion, of which he drew such a fearial pleture that his congregation was quito demoralized by the shricks and howls of the women and children. Pausing in his tide of cloquence, he called out. Stop short! This was a great while ago and a great way off, and periance it wasn't so." The old version of the creation and fail of man seems to have shared a similar fate. The scientists, the historians, the philosophers, and finally the leading theologians of all sects have united in the opinion that perhaps it wasn't so. A broader and more rational interpretation of the legends myths, and seriptures of all the great regigions has brought out a new version of this beautiful and masseste old story. It is not difficult to uncarth the bottom elements of this record, which were evidently overlaid by the suther of Genesis, and explained according to the prevalent idea of human nature.

"Looked at in this way the original record teaches that man and woman were created equal, both in the image of God; that the woman proved the letter man of the two, for she broke through the barrier built by the superstition of the world around the tree of the knowledge would make her and Adam what they were created in the like God, in their knowledge of good and evil. She believed that such knowledge for fight and wrong their freedom of choice and their power foreyer to elect the good. So Adam did not fail in the list had on a stop above him as a carsless by food mind of the children obdience into the great world a